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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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TEN CENTS [A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York, Last Evening at 146.

For local news see fourth page.

CITY ITEMS.

Carpenter's Great Painting.
This is the last day of the exhibition in Pittsburgh. Open day and evening, at 64, Fifth street.

Country Merchants
Will study their interests by calling before purchasing, Barker's, 59 Market street.

Soda Ash and Pot Ash.
The best in the city at Fleming's drug store.

Easter Sunday.
Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, recently elected rector of St. Peter's Church, will enter upon his duties to-morrow, (Easter Sunday). Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Homœpathic Medicine
Just received. Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher, with all the family medicines, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

The Last Day.
Carpenter's great painting—"The Emancipation Proclama tion before the Cabinet"—will be exhibited at 64 Fifth street, until 10 o'clock P. M., and positively no longer.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
We are gratified to learn that our friends, South & Ross have resumed business at No. 63 Market s reet, where they are fitting up in an elegant style, with a view to the accommo dation of customers. Having just received their new stock of spring and summer boots, shoes and gaiters, which was bought at the lowest cash prices, they are prepared to sell goods in their line as low as any other house in the city.

Silks, Prints, &c.
Silks of every description, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's, 59 Market street.
Dress goods of all kinds, great bargains.
Cloaks and Shawls in great variety.
Prints, choice patterns fine cloths, fast colors, 12½c.
Yard wide Sheeting Muslin at 12½ cents.
Ticking at 21 cents, formerly 62 cents; do, yard wide, at 10 cents, formerly 31.
Linen Table Diaper at 62½ cents, formerly $1 25; other qualities in proportion, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

A New Store.
To the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and vicinity. We have come among you to establish a permanent institution in the way of a Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Store, an institution which we do not has been needed in your stirring city. Our stock is entirely new, and embraces the newest styles and best qualities of goods manufactured in this country and imported, and has been purchased for cash, at the present panic prices. Young men, you will find everything in our line at our store which can be had at a first-class establishment on Broadway, and to men of every age we can meet all your wants in the gent's furnishing goods line. We respectfully solicit your acquaintance and patronage. T. S Robinson & Co., 71 Fifth street.

To Capitalists.
Oh! Oh!! Oh!!! Any party having ready money to invest, may learn how to do so in the manufacture of a new Oil, where the profits are from *fifty to one hundred per cent.* The article is super or to anything now before the public.
Large or small means required according to ter ritory.
The proprietor, James Lockett, may be found at the Monongahela House, corner Smithfield and Wa, for street, f few days, where full particulars will be given.
Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865

Reduction.
Wm. Fleming is now selling off his immense stock of hats and caps, of all the latest styles, at a great reduction. Our stock consists of every kind of fashionable hats, boy's fine felt, gents' and boy's stiff brim, fur and cloth hats, men's, boy's and children's caps, ladies and misses hats trimmed and untrimmed, straw goods, hoods, &c.
Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Anything in our line will be sold at the lowest New York prices. Wm. Fleming, first class and popular Hat and Cap House, No. 139, Wood street.

The Fire Last Evening.
Pittock has escaped from it, and can yet sell albums, folios, gold pens, diaries, oil maps, pocket-books, &c., as low prices.
Thumb Baby—Five hundred cards of the little pet, and other subjects, colored and plain, received to-day at Pittock's.
The Match maker, Belle of Washington, Enoch Arden, and all the new books, papers and magazines, at Pittock's.
Ellie Henderson, Adams, Mrs. Dickson, Vestvali, Marietta Ravel, and photographs of 5,000 subjects, at Pittock's.
Flags—all sizes at Pittock's
Flags—all sizes at Pittock's.

Wine.
A new wine is just coming into popular favor, but by no means intoxicating in its nature. We refer to Speer's Sanburg Wine, which has been introduced into the hospitals and among the first families of New York, and in London and Paris, by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., who has devoted himself for several years to the study of fermentations and producing an article, the medicinal properties of which are said to be unsurpassed, by gentlemen of reputation. Mr. Speer ferments his wine by a new process, peculiar to himself, without the addition of sugar or spirits. We doubt whether there is a vineyard in the old or new world that can yield a wine at all comparable to this in richness or delicacy of flavor. All first-class druggists keep it.
The above extract, from the N. Y. *Herald*, shows the appreciation in which Speer's wine is held abroad. We have drank the wine, and can truthfully endorse what the above extract says concerning its good qualities. The way in which it is prepared by Mr. Speer gives a purer flavor than any wine we have drank before. We recommend our readers to try it.—*Boston Traveller.*

Poor Jeff.
When JEFF. reached Danville he issued an edict, which proves how little he dreamed of the calamity that has overtaken him and the rebellion. He counted confidently on the army following him, and, although Virginia might be temporarily abandoned, the war would be fought out and independence won elsewhere! We are thus enabled to see how lofty was JEFF'S ambition and how great is his fall. The miserable creature seems not to have had the slightest suspicion his time had come.
Read in connection with subsequent events JEFF'S Danville edict must be regarded the hugest joke extant. It will be found in our special North Carolina dispatches.

BOGUS REPORTS.—The report that LEE was coming to New York, never had any foundation in truth. The one that DAVIS has applied to GRANT to be permitted to go out of the country, ditto; and ditto a score of others, manufactured to order.

Public Amusements.
MAX STRAKOSCH'S CONCERT TROUPE.—We have just been informed that this COMPANY, consisting of Mollie Kidney, the great Violincellist; Mr. Wehli, the eminent Pianist, Madame Bahrews, Prima Donna, and Mr. S. Bahrews, Conductor, will sing in this city. This will be the first time these artists visit this city, and to give our readers an idea of the rare treat they may expect we clip the following from the New York *World*:

"The new artists brought out from Europe a few days since by Max Strakosch made their first appearance in public last evening, at Niblo's Saloon. That favorite little concert hall was filled with an audience mainly composed of musicians, critics, and amateurs, all of whom exhibited unusual interest prior to the opening of the concert in regard to the violincello and piano forte virtuosi who were to open an initial test of their abilities. Without indulging in superfluous detail, we must record the fact that Mlle Kadow and Mr. Wehli obtained a most marked and wholly deserved success. There was nothing in their choice of pieces to especially interest an audience of the character of that which greeted these remarkably gifted and brilliant artistes, yet in the case of each the rarest enthusiasm was early aroused, and as the concert progressed this was increased to a fever heat. The lady is a most delightful performer upon the violincello, an instrument rather unwieldy for a feminine grasp, but which is absolutely at her control—and that too with unreservedly bold ile muscular effort that hypercriticism upon this score is at once silenced.

"Mr. Wehli simply astonished his hearers by the marvelous delicacy and precision of his touch, the exquisite quality of tone always produced, the brilliancy of his octave playing, and the grandeur of certain bravura passages which were given with a force seldom equaled, yet without detracting from the distinctness of even the briefest note. His left hand alone is worth the two of half the pianists who stand in the list of honored public performers.

"His fantasias for the left hand are no mere fanciful clap trap arrangements, but well made, wholesome studies, thickly set with mechanical difficulties, which, with the greatest possible ease, he received into sterling beauties. This hand is gifted with the expressive faculty so largely developed in the right, and is trained to all the interesting devices known to the most expert players. Were Mr. Wehli, by any lamentable mishap, to lose his right, it is no joke to say that he could with impunity continue to play in public with his other invaluable manual."

This troupe will be here in about two weeks, due notice of which will be given in our columns.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1865. NO. 185.

PRES'T. LINCOLN ASSASSINATED.

Long after the hour of midnight the awful news reached us that the President of the United States, and Secretary SEWARD have been assassinated by unknown desperadoes. At this juncture when our most generous of Presidents, (for no more merciful man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN ever occupied the highest pinnacle of Republican dignity,) had been studying out a plan of mercy to the rebels who have sought to ruin the best government known to civilization, some desperate scoundrels have wormed their way into the capital of Earth's greatest nation, and sought to appease the godlessness of slavery by taking the lives of two of America's greatest citizens.

The telegraph seemes to have run wild in conveying such sad intelligence, but we must accept it as true, and mourn over the fact while we commend to the God of Nations, the God of Justice and the God of Liberty the spirit of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

If this bitter thing be true, it is well for the nation that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has not gone to his rest before finishing the work which God had given him to do; and it is well for the nation that it has arrived at that standard where by the aid and by the faith of liberty it can look up to the God of Nations and ask forgiveness for all that is wrong.

We know that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was merciful—that he even calculated upon mercy beyond the temper of the popular sentiment towards rebels; but that is a subject which must now be left to the people. Let the people say what shall be done with rebel leaders now! Let us now hear what amnesty means!

This morning it is impossible to make any proper statement of this case. We must refer our readers to the telegraphic account of the affair for the horrible details. We forbear to say anything more on the awful subject. It staggers us, as it will stagger the whole nation; hence we must pause.

Read the details and ponder!

General Lee.

The fallen rebel military leader is in Richmond. We place but little reliance in the reports concerning his future movements. He will probably remain where he is until he is wanted elsewhere by the Government. He unquestionably is sincerely desirous of peace.

Lee's Surrender—A Graphic Description.

The graphic detailed account of LEE'S surrender to GRANT, by the COMMERCIAL'S correspondent, who was on the spot, will be read with eagerness.

RICHMOND CHURCHES.

How the Congregations Act---What the Preachers Say.

The Church that Jeff. Worshipped In.

RICHMOND, April 10, 1865.

The first Sunday in Richmond, under the Union regime, has been a memorable one in many respects. The day has been a lovely one the air mild and balmy, the sky cloudless, being one field of unsullied azure, and the entire city has presented a scene of quiet repose, unmarred by the slightest noise or disturbance, all of which is strictly in keeping with the general character of the day. The only sounds that have been wafted over the city by the soft spring breeze, consist of the peals of the various church bells, and the solemn strains of church organs, and the only signs of life and animation visible in the streets were throngs of people wending their way quietly and reverently to church.

Perhaps more from a sense of curiosity than proper devotion, I found myself moving in a column with the church goers, and after crossing Capitol Square, directed my steps to the Monumental Protestant Episcopal Church, on Grace street, which edifice is a large stone, octagonal in shape, capable of holding a numerous congregation, and consists a very fine organ. Entering, I found but a very small number of worshippers present, consisting of ladies, children, elderly gentlemen, and a very limited number of young men. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, took for his text the 28th verse of the 11th chapter of St. Matthew—"Come unto me all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

There was a peculiar fitness in the text, as the drift of discourse evidently intended that it be a sort of balm to the rebel sympathizers present, for the anguish of mind and intense sorrow experienced by them in finding their fair Capital, the County of, and occupied by, what they consider their deadliest enemies. The speaker proceeded to state that all those who had indulged in fair dreams of happiness and prosperity, and whose dreams had vanished like the morning mist, leaving the dreamer sad, disconsolate and without rest, should remember the consoling words of Him who had so beautifully spoken in the words of the text. He spoke of the disappointments and troubles which ambitious minds experience at the success of those with whom they have placed themselves in conflict, and concluded by tenderly alluding to the defeat of the rebel generals) he would say, "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He alluded to the circumstance that man often leans upon the world, and the treacherous reed breaks, and he is without support, and his heart never restless heart is buffeted about until it finds its rest in God.

The reverend gentleman touched upon the theme that those who perpetrate wrongs, and whose restlessness leads them to the commission of acts of injustice, must render an account for their actions. He stated pointedly that the text of his sermon was intended for all who required consolation, no matter from what cause of grief. If any one present had no cause of sadness or grief, and felt contented within himself, his text and remarks did not apply to him. But to all afflicted ones he would say, if you are encompassed with distress, sorrow or pain, go to Him, for He in his kindness will never cast out from His presence those who come unto Him.

I noticed that the portion of the Episcopal ritual calling on the Heavenly Father to "bless and preserve the President of the United States and all others in authority," was omitted, and the words—"Bless all Christian rulers and magistrates," substituted.

The organist opened the services with an anthem entitled "Peace, Troubled Soul," and the soprano and alto seemed so affected at portions of the words, which probably reminded them of circumstances connected with the war, of a disagreeable character to them, that their voices trembled, and they could scarcely sing, and they were otherwise visibly affected.

The greater portion of the ladies present were in deep mourning, and a peculiar appearance of sadness seemed to pervade the entire congregation. A number of Union officers were present, who seemed to attract some attention. In the afternoon I visited St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, and listened to vespers, Bishop Magill officiated, and the services were impressive. The Cathedral is very large, the music extremely fine, and the interior is highly ornamented with paintings representing scenes in the life of our Savior. The altar is composed of white marble, and an immense painting of the Crucifixion, a beautiful work of art, is erected in the rear of it. The attendance was slim, many of those present were Union soldiers, and I heard a member of the congregation say there were fewer persons present than he had ever seen.

The four principal churches of Richmond, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic, are all very near each other and close by Capitol Square. Some of them are surmounted by tall and graceful spires.

The Episcopal church where Jeff. Davis was accustomed to attend was very well attended yesterday, but most of the audience were ladies, nine-tenths of whom were dressed in deep mourning.

One had two rows of Confederate buttons upon a dress, and each and another wore upon her sleeves the gold braid indicating the rank of a Colonel. About a dozen rebel officers attended in full uniform, and two or three minus one arm or leg were wearing Confederate grey. The P. s or, Rev. C. Minnegrode, a German, and a very bitter rebel, went through the usual services, only omitting the prayer for the President. He read several chapters from the Bible containing the account of the persecutions of our Savior by the Jews, his betrayal, his crucifixion and his resurrection. He seemed to dwell upon the passage, "Forgive them, Lord they know not what they do." But the passage 'They who take up the sword shall perish by the sword," was rather hastily run over. The citizens seemed very melancholy, and in following the pastor in the services responded very faintly. The choir consisted of a dozen ladies, towards the close a lame officer joined them. The organ was a very fine one but poorly played, and had it not been for the choir would have broken down completely.

Jeff. Davis' pew, near the center, was vacant all around it were filled. Lee's pew was filled by some rebel officers. It being well back to the rear. None of Lee's family or relatives attended, although he has about twenty here, a portion of whom attend the customary prayer meetings, where no Yankees are allowed to intrude. The other churches are about the same as this.

The fact is, Richmond is heart-broken. They are subjugated, and know it and feel it. They have lost their all, but hug their pride closer and closer as their troubles thicken and their relatives and friends are swept away.

RETURNED WITH HIS PRISONER.—Officer Lowe returned from Buffalo last evening, having in charge Hugh Slatterly, who is charged with having robbed a stranger of five hundred dollars, on Fifth street, some time since. He was locked up until this morning, when he will have a hearing before the Mayor.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

JEFF'S. LAST EDICT.

He Hadn't Heard of Lee's Surrender.

Determined to Fight it Out.

Virginia not to be Given Up.

REVERSES BUT TEMPORARY.

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

A HUGE JOKE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Your correspondent with Gen. Schofield's army sends the following:

NEWBERN, N. C., April 11.—I clip from the *Daily Confederate*, of the 7th, published at Raleigh, N. C., the following synopsis of the latest edict of poor King Jeff., the fugitive. The message is dated at Danville: "The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the Capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed, under reverses, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of the leader, whose presence inspired equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammelled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprises.

"It is for us my countrymen to show by our reverses, how wretched has been the self deception of those who believed us less able to meet misfortune with fortitude, than to encounter danger with courage. We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail from his base. Let us but will it, and we are free.

"Animated by that confidence, spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia, noble State, whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war! Whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublimbe as to render her illustrious in all time to come, that Virginia, with the help of the people, by the blessings of Providence shall be held and defended, and no peace be made with the infamous invaders of her homes by the sacrifice of any of her rights or territory.

"If, by the stress of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits or those of any other border State, again and again will we return until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free. Let us then not despair, my countrymen, but, relying on God, let us meet the foe with fresh confidence, and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts."

SHERMAN.

He is again on the War Path.

Raleigh, N. C, His Destination

No Fighting Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 1

Sherman is again on the war path, and the rumble of his trains are heard in the Capital of the old North State. Gens. Sherman and Howard have their headquarters in Newbern. Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster has charge of the former, and Major General L. Taggart, of the latter.

Your correspondent at Gen. Sherman's headquarters writes under date of the 10th, as follows: Sherman left Goldsboro this morning at five o'clock. He moves on Raleigh, and no fighting save the usual amount of skirmishing is anticipated. Communication will be kept up daily with the army, and the railroad is to be repaired in the direction of Raleigh as rapidly as the army advances. Gen. Sherman expects to be in Raleigh in four days.

FROM "DIXIE."

Affairs in Tennessee and Alabama,

Movement of Union Troops.

ELYTON, ALABAMA, BURNED.

Advance on Columbus, Mississippi.

REBEL STEAMER SUNK AT MOBILE.

Two Millions worth of Supplies Lost.

Gov. Vance's Peace Policy Denounced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Your correspondent with General Schofield's army sends the following extracts from the Raleigh *Confederate*, of the 7th, which is the latest information we have from rebeldom. From the latest telegrams I select the following:

"AUGUSTA, April 5.—Western papers of late date represent the enemy as moving through the interior of Alabama in large force, from points on the Tennessee River. Two divisions are near Monteville, commanded by McCook. The enemy is in force near Tuscaloosa. Six thousand from Tuscaloosa divided at Jasper, one column going to Tuscaloosa and the other towards Monteville. McCook's command was at Elyton on Tuesday, the 28th of March. He had a large wagon train and artillery. He burned the village of Elyton and the Red Mountain Iron Iron Works. The enemy have tapped the telegraph lines at unknown points, and dispatched to Southern offices.

The Mississippi *Clarion*, of the 27th, represents two columns of Yankees advancing on Columbus, Mississippi, one from Huntsville reached points thirty-five miles above Columbus, the other marched from Memphis, four thousand strong, well provided with pack mules and well mounted, are in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Mississippi.

The steamers Gertrude and Natchez collided at the mouth of Spanish river, near Mobile, at midnight Friday, March 31st. The Gertrude sank in a few minutes. The cargo is valued at two millions of dollars, consisting of provisions which belonged to citizens who had purchased it to supply themselves for the seige of Mobile, and is a total loss. The Natchez was uninjured.

Capt. Vernon Locke, of the privateer Retribution, is in prison at Natchez.

The *Confederate* mentions, editorially, that the month of March was overlooked. In Richmond, on the 7th instant, with shad, that sold slowly at $50 per pair. The Confederacy is congratulated in a doleful editorial of a few lines length, on the fact, learned through sources prudently not mentioned.

The *Confederate* bitterly denounces the cringing crookings of Gov. Vance's organ, the *Conservative*, from which it copies the following: "It is nonsense to propose to treat with the Morth without an acknowledgment and concession that the Confederacy is a government."

The *Conservative* ad vises Gen. Lee, in view of the logic of events, not to break up his way at the threshold by presenting a basis to which he knows the enemy will not yield, but to meet him on his own ground as the only way to open the negotiation.

"Lieut. Gen. J. H. Hardee acted as President of a meeting in Hicksford, Va., which nominated Col. D. J. Goodwin as candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. H. Whitfield, Representative of the Second Congressional District of Virginia in the Confederate Congress. Col. Goodwin accepts the candidacy.

"The *Confederate* confides the fortunes of the Confederacy to the people, and in the same time chides the people for Wavering under the load.

Lee's Surrender.

Graphic Detailed Account.

By Our Own Correspondent.

Flight of the Bisected Rebel Army.

Lee's Tremendous Efforts to Escape.

The Ubiquitous Sheridan Ever on his Path

Closing Scene in the History of the Army of Northern Virginia,

The Second and Sixth Corps Surround Lee's Army.

The Conference between Grant and Lee

A BRILLIANT MILITARY TABLEAU.

Lee Gallops Up and Salutes Grant.

Grant Rides Forward and Meets Lee.

A Two Hours' Conversation.

Lee gives up the Idea of Southern Independence.

Joy of Rebel Army at Peaceful Prospects,

Number of Rebel Army of Virginia

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Your special correspondent sends the following account of the surrender of Lee's army, under date of

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 10th.

History will close the remarkable campaign which has ended with the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as one of the most brilliant in the annals of modern warfare. In less than two weeks a formidable army, commanded by the ablest and bravest men of the South, has been broken in a position formed by mountas of labor, has been followed through a most difficult country, brought to bay and captured with comparatively insignificant loss to the attacking forces, by a series of manoeuvers singularly bold in conception, and executed with that dash and precision which alone can seal with the stamp of success the most profound of military combinations. Owing to the rapidity of movements and the extent of ground traversed more than an imperfect sketch of the operations of the army since it left Petersburg, has been impossible. A mere outline is all that can be given. To give a full resume of the short campaign. The bisected rebel army fled up both banks of the Appomattox—Longstreet with portions at least, of the corps of Hill and Anderson on the south bank, and Lee with the remainder, keeping on the north side. Sheridan, like a thief, was pounding away at the tail of General Longstreet's flying column, followed by Grant's whole army, moving swiftly upon the Cox road upon Burkesville. Lee hurriedly crossing the Appomattox, joined the other fragment of his force, and made a last effort to escape by striking across the angle formed by the two railroads, whose junction would fall into our hands by reaching Lynchburg on the shortest line, in the hope of reaching the road to Lynchburg, in the direction of Farmville, leaving our army in his rear and then striking southward to Danville. But the ubiquitous Sheridan was ever in his path, harrassing and retarding his march, until our whole infantry force enveloped him, and capitulation was inevitable.

The closing scene in the history of the world-celebrated army of Northern Virginia, was an occasion of absorbing interest. At the close of the conference on the afternoon of the ninth with Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee mounted his horse and rode slowly back. Gen. Mende by a special arrangement, had suspended hostilities until 3, p. m. The Second and Sixth Corps were drawn up, the extreme left resting upon the enemy's columns, but were notified that it would be dispensed with. They continued to move forward until nightfall, however, when the enemy was completely surrounded from flank and rear, and could not have broken faith, even had he premeditated it.

The reason of the suspension of the attack was known at once by the troops, and shouts and cheers resounded along the entire line, and the regimental and head-quarter bands made the spring air resonant with triumphal airs.

Early in the afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the second corps front, but upon inquiry it was ascertained to be only a salute, and was not repeated in honor of our success. The position at this time was as follows:—Sheridan, with the 5th and 24th corps lay directly in the enemy's front at Appomattox Court House, and the 24 corps directly in this rear, being five or six miles apart by a bee line, but three or four times that distance by the course around our rear.

General Grant solicited and obtained permission to send his dispatches to corps commanders by the shortest line, passing through the rebel encampments. The day had been pleasant, but at nightfall a slow drizzly rain set in and the morning was damp and foggy. The parties empowered to carry out the terms of surrender had been appointed during the night.

At ten o'clock a. m., Generals Grant and Lee held a conference on the brow of the hill, a short distance north of the Court House. Gen. Grant and his staff had been waiting but a moment, when General Lee, accompanied by an Orderly, cantered up and rode to the side of the Lieutenant General. General Grant's staff, Generals Ord, Griffin, Gibbon and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, were present, grouped in a semi-circle about the central figures. The country to the north was open and cultivated.

The Court House is situated on a ridge of small hills, running east and west, and Lee's army was on a parallel range, with a small ravine and stream between, nearly due north of our forces. At the head of his column were his trains and artillery, and his infantry and cavalry were in the rear, so that but a small portion of the rebel army could be seen from the Court House.

As Gen. Lee galloped up, Gen. Grant rode out two or three rods to meet him. Gen. Lee rode sparely up, saluted in military fashion and wheeled to the side of Grant. They conversed earnestly for nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the stipulations of the surrender had reported for duty. In the course of the discussion Gen. Lee expressed the opinion that if Gen. Grant had accepted his proposition for an interview in person several weeks since, peace would probably have resulted. The greater part of the conversation which passed between two of the greatest military men in the world upon this occasion, was of course private and unheard by any but the speakers, but we gathered enough to know that Lee gives up the idea of Southern independence as hopeless, and considers that any further resistance on their part would be useless and a wanton effusion of blood. The rebel officers in conversation almost unanimously expressed the opinion that Johnston will also surrender the forces under his command when he hears of Lee's surrender.

A little before eleven the interview closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the ravine and on into his camp, upon the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then rode toward the Court House, followed by his staff and a large concourse of general officers.

In a short time, the officers designated by Gen. Lee to carry the stipulations into effect arrived, accompanied by a large number of distinguished rebel officers. The verandah and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Federal and rebel officers in conversation' Every regular of a few years' standing found old West Point acquaintances in the hostile ranks, and their greetings were both numerous and hearty. The most frequent question seemed to be with the officers in grey, "What is to be done with us?" They seemed to think that the President's proclamation shut them out from hopes of amnesty, and were pleased to hear the belief of our officers, that the offers of amnesty would be extended and made almost universal.

Among the rebel rank and file, the gratification at the conclusion of their dangers and the final termination of the war, which they expect to follow this surrender, is more freely expressed than among the officers. The captured army, from their joyous manner would by one who knew not the circumstances, have been deemed the conquerors.

On Sunday morning, Col. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the armies operating against Richmond, issued twenty thousand rations to the captured army.

The following is a partial list of the captures from the Confederate States Naval Brigade: Commodore J. R. Tucker, Commodore Thos. T. Hunter, Lieutenants H. H. Marmaduke, Joseph Gardner, A. M. Mason, R. Bowers, Cowan, Clay, Hoke and Brinton, together with thirteen other officers of inferior grades, captured at Harper's Farm, near Danton's Mill.

The rebel army which left Petersburg, and has since been dispersed or captured, was in organization and in numbers nearly as follows: Gordon's Corps twelve thousand; Evans' Division—Terry's, Walker's and Yor's Brigades. Walker's Division—Lewis', Johnson's and Lilley's Brigade's, Gardner's Division—Cox's Cowan's, Cook's and Battle's Brigades.

Hill's Corps, eleven thousand: Heth's Division—McComb's, Davis' McRae's and Cook's Brigades, Wilcox's Division—Scall's, Lane's, McGorman's and Thomas' Brigades, and Mahone's Division, which was nearly annihilated.

Longstreet's Corps, sixteen thousand six hundred: Field's Division—Bratton's, Brownlow's, Anderson's, Law's and Gregg's Brigades. Kershaw's Division—Humphrey's, Defoe's or Wolford's, and Bryan's Brigades. Pickett's Division—Terry's, Horton's, Stuart's and Corse's Brigades. Bushrod Johnson's Division —Wise's, Ransom's, Wallace's and Mosby's Brigades. Custis Lee's Division, about three thousand, and about six thousand cavalry, making an aggregate of forty-seven thousand six hundred. This estimate I am inclined to think is rather over the mark.

The following is a partial list of the wounded, who have arrived at Burksville: Lieut. Colonel H. R. West, 62d Ohio Regiment, leg; James L. Dilley, Company G, 62d Ohio Regiment, thigh amputated; Robert Hutchison, E, 116th Ohio, abdomen; A. S. Pangborn, K, 62d Ohio, left arm amputated; Isaac Ditticton, B, 116th Ohio, left ankle; W. B. McFarland, E, 116th Ohio, left leg; Randolph M Turner, D, 62d Ohio, face; Hiram Dykes, A, 62d Ohio, scalp; J. S. Dye, B, 62d Ohio, scalp; J. B. Porter, H, 67th Ohio, left leg; G. W. Ross, A, 62d Ohio, left foot; L. J. Clark, I, 67th Ohio, left thigh; J. J. Sheller, I, 12th Ohio, left thigh; A. W. Sayers, I, 13th Ohio Cav., right arm; H. H. Dilley, C, 6th Ohio Cav., right arm amputated; Lieut. Col. Sawyer, right arm amputated; Capt. Wm. Gaston, left lung; D W Clark, 136th cav. left shoulder; J More, I, 13th Ohio cavalry, abdomen; M J Hamilton, M, 6th Ohio cavalry, fever; Henry King, M, 6th Ohio cavalry, abdomen; Geo Warner, F, 13th Ohio cavalry, right arm amputated; Simon Steele, C, 115th Ohio, side; Wm Bagtholemen, I, 123d Ohio, right arm; Thos Barry, K, 116th Ohio, left foot; John Moreland, G, 13th Ohio, both legs; Orderly Sergt. B, 116th Ohio, left thigh; A Kennard, K, 116th Ohio, foot; P D Marsh, B, 122d Ohio, body; Michael Junas, H, 116th Ohio, front; Casville Mootee, B, 116th Ohio arm; Jos T Best, B, 116th Ohio leg; N C Reed, G, 122d Ohio hand; Capt S W Chester, 24 Ohio cavalry, head; Lieut J L Stearns, Ohio cav., killed.

Another Account.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* special correspondent gives the following particulars of Gen. Lee's surrender: Last evening Lee took place at the house of Wilmer McClean, in a little country village of about four or five families, situated on the road to Appomattox Court House. It is a large two story brick house, nearly square, rather old and surrounded by a board fence. Early this morning, at the 9 o'clock struck two p. m., General Lee, accompanied by General Marshall and his Chief of staff, rode up and was shown into a large parlor, neatly furnished. Lee, on entering, took a seat at the table. He was very neatly dressed, in Confederate gray. His sword was a beautiful one, the scabbard and belt inlaid with gold, but a few minutes later, accompanied by Col. Parker, one of his aide de camps, Grant was announced. He was dressed in a plain suit, which looked rather the worse for the wear, and wore no sword, and had no cigar. On his right hand sparkled a diamond ring. He introduced their respective chiefs of staff, and after a few common-place remarks, Gen. Lee said:

"General I have requested this interview to learn more fully the terms you propose." To which Grant replied: "I propose to grant a parole to officers and men, and the officers will be required to retain their side-arms and personal effects." Lee replied: "I do not see any reason for further bloodshed, as the army of Northern Virginia was surrendered to the old army of the Potomac. Orders were then given for the necessary details to be drawn up, and for a short meantime an hour and twenty minutes were passed in reading reminiscences of past events, and recalling persons in the late war. No allusion being made by either, to our present war, its causes or effects, or to the future. Grant then left, and about 3 o'clock P. M., articles were drawn up and signed.

General Lee then remarked: "Many of my men have horses and mules which they say belongs the words *personal effects* include them." General Grant answered: "I think they ought to belong to the men. I will instruct the officers." Lee replied: "I coincide in that opinion, as they have been used in the army." Gen. Grant quietly replied: "I will instruct the officers who are appointed to carry out the stipulation to allow those who have their own horses, to return with their horses; they will then be for spring operations." Lee's face lighted up as struck by this liberal act of Gen. Grant, and with considerable feeling, said: "Allow me to say this act of yours will have a most happy effect upon my army, and will be remembered gratefully by them, and I think it cannot fail of having a good effect."

General Lee then added that each of his men might be furnished with papers to prevent them being forced into the Confederate service by the rebel officers on their way home, and was changed. General Grant replied: I will order such certificates to be issued to every man as soon as the paroles are signed." General Lee then said he "must not be slightened, when of the number of men composing his army, as he had received no returns since the fighting began at Five Forks. Since which time the casualties have been great." The army printing press was set in motion to print paroles for Lee's army, and an order was given by Gen. Grant to send twenty-five thousand rations to the starving troops that represented the rebellion.

Before parting with General Lee, he was furnished passes for himself and staff to go wherever they chose at any time. Both Lee and Grant were very grave, and seemed to be fully aware of the important parts they were playing in the great tragedy, the final act of which was passing away so rapidly. When Lee returned to his camp on Saturday evening, he found most of his leading officers awaiting his return, and on informing them of the result and conditions, they seemed astonished at the magnanimous terms, and manifested the greatest joy, many took him by the hand, expressing their thanks for the many kind acts received at his hands, and in fact regret at their failure to conquer, but few could refrain from shedding tears. Soon afterwards the surrender was announced to the rebel army, and on Gen. Lee appearing he was loudly cheered.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Return of Virginia to the Union.

The Reduction of the Army.

General Grant in Washington.

Measures for Pacification of the South

Gen. Weitzel Superceded in Command at Richmond.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is believed here in certain quarters that the movement for the return of Virginia to the Union covers an effort of the State rights politicians of that State to obtain possession of the State government.

Should the reduction of the army has spread consternation among political Generals, who it is understood are to be the first thrown overboard.

General Grant keeps himself secluded. Since his arrival in the city he has had several interviews with the President and head of the War Department.

Most comprehensive measures for the pacification of the South are known to be in contemplation.

A little before eleven the interview closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the ravine and on into his camp, upon the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then rode toward the Court House, followed by his staff and a large concourse of general officers.

In a short time, the officers designated by Gen. Lee to carry the stipulations into effect arrived, accompanied by a large number of distinguished rebel officers. The verandah and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Federal and rebel officers in conversation' Every regular of a few years' standing found old West Point acquaintances in the hostile ranks, and their greetings were both numerous and hearty. The most frequent question seemed to be with the officers in grey, "What is to be done with us?" They seemed to think that the President's proclamation shut them out from hopes of amnesty, and were pleased to hear the belief of our officers, that the offers of amnesty would be extended and made almost universal.

Gen. Weitzel has been superseded in command at Richmond. Many rumors were afloat this morning that he had been removed because the Government disapproved of his action in granting safe conduct to the rebel Virginia Legislature. These reports are now contradicted.

Gen. Ord has made Richmond the headquarters of the Army of the James. He takes command, outranking Gen. Weitzel.

Advices just received from Goldsboro reports that Sherman's army moved on the 10th inst.

Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond on Wednesday and proceeded to his home.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Senator Harlan has urged the President to appoint Gen. Butler Military Governor of Richmond and Virginia, at Hampton Roads. At the conference between Hunter, Stevens and Campbell it was anxiously inquired, if in the event of the submission of the rebel authorities, Butler would be sent to Richmond with plenary power.

The *Times'* Washington special says that the table upon which Lee signed the articles of capitulation, was purchased by General Ord for fifty dollars. The chairs which the two Generals occupied were also purchased.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HORRIBLE.

Pres't. Lincoln Assassinated

HIS WOUNDS MORTAL.

Sec'y. Seward Also Assassinated

His two Sons Injured

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President, Secretary Seward and Major Seward, have been assassinated by some desperadoes to-night, evidently under some preconcerted arrangement.

About half past ten o'clock this evening a well dressed person appeared at the house of Secretary Seward and asked to see him. He was informed that he could not, upon which he said that he had a prescription from Surgeon General Barnes, which he was ordered to deliver in person

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of all trade and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

The final report of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, held June 1864, will be found in the COMMERCIAL this morning. The total receipts from all sources were $363,570 09. This amount is greater, in proportion to population, than the amount realized at any other Sanitary Fair held in the Union, and speaks volumes in praise of the patriotism of the people of Pittsburgh. But when it is known that during the progress of the Fair, Pittsburgh contributed in cash about $60,000 to the Christian Commission, and when the other fact is considered that the Philadelphia Fair, in progress at the same time, received the contributions of several of our best Western counties, besides dividing those of others, the patriotic efforts of our people will be better appreciated. In addition to all this, during the period our Fair was in operation, our manufacturers contributed largely to other Sanitary Fairs then being held in cities east and west of us. The amounts realized by the Fair, as exhibited by the committee's report, was equivalent to a contribution of $3 47 by every man, woman and child residing in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and their boroughs. If to this sum were added the value of all the other contributions and donations during the year to the Christian Commission, other Sanitary Fairs and philanthropic societies, the average individual contributions would at least be doubled.

It is a matter of no little pride that our people should have so unmistakeably dispayed their large liberality and patriotism, and it will ever be a subject for sincere congratulation.

Peace the Fruit of Victory.

After a contest of long continuance and of stupendous magnitude, our country approaches peace. This clear and close prospect should inspire us, as it does, with sentiments of patriotic joy and devout gratitude.

The peculiar character of the contest imparts a peculiarity to the mode of closing it. By our historical associations, we are led to think of commissioners, negotiations, treaties, as the tangible formalities by which a state of war is changed to a state of peace. But we have not been at war with a recognized nation or government, but with insurgents against our own government and within our own domain. Their organized armies were the only powers that we ever recognized. These were the only ones that we treated with, and that, in a strict, ly military way. These being subdued, there is nothing of the insurrection left. There is no power to negotiate with, no terms to propose or accept, no treaty to sign or to ratify. The military necessities of the government cease; the executive arm is withdrawn, and we, as it were, grow into peace under the now unobstructed operation of civil law and government. The armed insurrection is at an end when its forces are broken and scattered whether by defeat in battle or by voluntary submission to the government.

Yet so great has been the magnitude of the contest, and so long has it been maintained that we almost instinctively look for some definite and tangible act to close it, or, at least to assure us of its close. We feel as if we ought to feel a jar and shock, when it stops, proportionate to its terrible momentum, when in motion. But, from the nature of the case, this cannot be. Our glorious armies had the stroke when they finished it, on battle fields.

The evidences of the suppression of the rebellion are, however, abundant and decided. Its armed legions are scattered, its traitorous heads are fugitives, its resources exhausted, its hopes extinct. Our own glorious and busy government, too, recognizes the overthrow of the rebellion. *No more troops* are wanted to clear the way for the operations of the seas. The impending *draft is suspended*. No more soldiers are to be mustered in. The navy is to be reduced. Government expenses are to be speedily contracted. *Trade*, legitimate trade, with the South, is to be freed from the embarrassments of war.

These grand results are the fruits of our victories, the achievements of our noble soldiers in the field. And they verify the decision of last year, that a vigorous prosecution of the war was the surest way to a safe, honorable and lasting peace, and that GRANT, SHERMAN and the rest were the best of peace commissioners.

The Musket.

Mind plans, authority directs, muscle executes. In war, as in pursuits of industry strength and readiness of hand do the work; science and skill form the strategy and the combinations, but the common soldier carries them to their completion and success. He moves, though not moved in obedience to another's will. Discipline is a mysterious power. The shoulder strap is an emblem, the sword directs, the musket does the execution.

The might of a military force is not reckoned by the number of its officers, but of its men. The general, with his gay and gallant staff, could win no battles, without his columns of brave and disciplined soldiers. These, with their trusty muskets and valient hearts, are his reliance and his pride. These look, in close combat, on the face of the foe. These charge on their serried ranks. These win our victories. These are the substantial constituency of commanders.

Approach the camp, by day or night, the glittering musket of the sentinel reflects the sunlight or the twinkling stars. Amid the snows of winter or the rains of summer, the common soldier walks his lonely beat, while commanders and commanders sleep in safety. Without a murmur, he takes his distant and solitary post as picket or vidette, in the lonely wood, in the dark ravine, or in the dreary hill top.

Such are our citizen soldiers, honored by their commanders and their country. Hezza for the man that handles the musket!

Satisfaction Demanded.

By the Europa, from Liverpool, April 1st, we learn that the American Consul has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese government for firing into the Niagara. He demanded that the American flag shall be saluted by the fort which fired, and the dismissal of the Governor of the forts. The American Commanders deny the intention of assailing when fired at.

The insult to our flag was an aggravated one, and it was perpetrated at a moment inopportune for realizing the expectation, if it was entertained, that the United States were not in a situation to enforce reparation. If ever our flag could be fired on with impunity, certainly it cannot be now. We are certain Portugal and France even, will condemn they have chosen an unlucky moment for manifesting their sympathy for the rebels. The Anglo-rebel pirate Stonewall is afloat again, and whoever is responsible will, we do not question, be held to a proper account.

TEN DAYS.—If time is measured by the thoughts that pass through the mind, and by the events that transpire around us, the first ten days of this month mark a period of historic length. Events of vast moment and of interest were condensed in that brief "inch of time," and thoughts enough for an age dashed in troops through every thinking mind.

In those ten days, our armies that, like thunder clouds hovering around the horizon, had gathered within striking distance of the rebel Capital, swept forward in the war-storm, and drove from the guilty city its defenders and oppressors.

Ten days, with the touch of a real magician's wand, transformed the veteran host of Northern Virginia, with their great leader at their head, into a scattered rabble of unarmed men.

Ten days, the culminating point of a year's centering campaign, caused the tawny soldiery to vanish from their impregnable defenses, and supplied those defenses with a lining of cerulean blue.

Ten days sent the arch traitor, with his subordinates, into involuntary exile.

Ten day silenced, by a purgatorial censorship of fire, the most living press that in the world has ever contained.

Ten days raised the flag of the Union over the rebel Capital, and saw ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the Union, walking safely in its streets.

THE LAST "LITTLE STORY."—Mr. Lincoln, as told his "little story," in Richmond. While seated in the parlor of the fugitive Confederate President, some one related to him the circumstances of Davis' flight. He said it reminded him of the negro, who when his preacher told the congregation there were only two roads, one leading to heaven and the other destruction, exclaimed: "Len dis bigger lake to de woods."

General Grant's Terms.

There are in the science and practice of war no fixed terms for the surrender of armies. They must vary according to circumstances. Like a state to be adjusted by mutual negotiation. Terms are not unfrequently fixed by the party surrendering, with the alternative of continuing the conflict if they are not accepted. Unconditional surrender, of course, leaves arms to the will of the victor. If there be a general, prevading principle, in such transactions, it is, that the terms should be as generous to the vanquished enemy as the interest of the victorious party will allow.

General GRANT is too good an officer and too wise a man not to know the boundary of his military prerogative; and he is too true a patriot and manliest a man, knowingly to transcend it. He dealt with General LEE on purely military grounds. When he confronted the Union power in battle, he fought *him*; when he surrendered to the Union power, he received his submission in the usual way, and on terms which he himself had proposed. He did not assume a peace-making prerogative, but explicitly disclaimed it. He did not forestall or abrogate any operation of civil or criminal statutes. He made no pretension to the functions of amnesty or pardon. He simply received his antagonist's surrender of the insurgent army. His mission with them ended there. What remains to be done with them belongs to the constituted authorities of civil government.

This appears, to us, to be the simple and correct view of the transaction that has been so freely canvassed in the country. That both armed and unarmed insurgents deserve the punishment that the law connects with their crime, we suppose no one calls seriously in question. But, as in other riots and seditions the claims of justice and the majesty of law are vindicated by placing the infliction on ringleaders and principal agents. To this, as we understand it, the terms granted to General LEE and his army offer no bar or hindrance.

A Crusher!

A digest of diplomatic correspondence between this Government and Great Britain has appeared. Included in it is a letter of Mr. ADAMS, which, so effectually sunks Lord RUSSELL on the question of neutral duties and obligations, that it may be said to settle the basis on which our claims for losses by British pirates will finally be established. In an unthinking moment, the British Secretary committed himself to the following statement:

"I cannot refrain from observing that Her Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neutrality with regard to the fitting out of cruisers to take part in the civil war in North America than in the equipment of the United States vessels of war which have an effect substantially analogous to the views that should be taken of the shortcomings of either. Very fortunately, I am saved the necessity of further discussion, by pointing out to your Lordship the circumstances which seems to have entirely escaped your attention. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States Government alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full and free release has been given under the shield of a treaty and solemn treaty. Whenever Her Majesty's Government shall acknowledge itself prepared to perform a like necessity of further discussion, by pointing out to your Lordship the circumstances which seems to have entirely escaped your attention. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States Government alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full and free release has been given under the shield of a treaty and solemn treaty. Whenever Her Majesty's Government shall acknowledge itself prepared to perform a like act to us, we shall be ready to yield it if it had not been yield or starve, and life is sweet." But the most violent bear testimony to the good conduct of our troops, and the universal acknowledgment was that they could hardly believe their own eyes, the Yankees had behaved so much better than they expected.

Virginia to Come Back.

Mr. Forney, in a Washington letter, says:

The war has not expelled the strong feelings of patriotism which prevailed in other days. It is true West Virginia has been taken from the loins of the old mother, and in this connection I may remark that the imperfect divisionists have no more terrors for them. But there are many counties in the old State of Virginia that have not revolted in fact against Federal government and hatred to the rebellion. We know that there are many strong men in those counties who only wait the chance to thrash the people. Men like John S. Millson, Joan M. Bolt, and George W. Summers, cannot but see and feel how utterly the secession ideas and predictions have been realized, and now, if their warnings had been regarded, the dreadful sufferings of millions of Indian lifeblood would have been known. I am gratified to add that the hope of greeting such statesmen is not an early day, as the pioneers of the new Dominion, is not without good ground. In their minds the logic and the history of the case, an especially the heartlessness of the rebel leaders and their more than human neglect of the non-combatants of Richmond and other cities, can be wielded with tremendous effect; and Mr. Lincoln will give to their patriotic efforts an earnest and vigorous support.

A GREAT BRIDGE.—The bridge recently built across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, for the use of the Northwestern railway, is 3,650 feet, or more than three-fifths of a mile long. Of this distance 2,830 feet is between the Illinois shore and Little Rock Island, and 850 feet is between Little Rock Island and the Iowa shore. The bridge East of Little Rock Island consists of 1,400 feet of piling and seven spans of 200 feet each. West of Little Rock Island the bridge consists of three spans between the draw. The draw is eight hundred feet long over all, and is built of iron. The abutments and one of the piers are founded on caissons. The other piers are built upon timber and the draw pier are built upon crib work, resting on stone sand. These cribs are filled with stone. The draw is 400 feet, is 40 feet long and 44 feet wide on the bottom. The draw turns on a pivot in the centre and when open leaves two clear passage ways for steamboats, 125 feet each. The draw weighs about 825 tons.

General Intelligence.

Such has been the increase of the navy that the Navy Register for this year will contain fifty pages more than the one previously published. Forty vessels are added between January 1st, 1864 and January 1st, 1865, and *seventeen* in proportion. The names of 61 iron clads are given. The entire number of vessels is 1863.

The guerrillas in Kentucky are preparing to surrender to General Palmer. Rebels everywhere, small and great, either give it up or are preparing to do so.

A Mobile letter says:—The Milwaukee is a total loss to the Government. The Osage can be raised and repaired as good as new. The light tin clad Rodolph was also blown up by a torpedo on the 1st inst., by which accident six men were killed and several wounded. These are serious losses, but we have still a navy sufficient to gain victory.

Philadelphia will have a general illumination for our victories, Monday evening. It will be a holiday, the public schools will close and the participation is expected to be universal.

The New York *Tribune* sums up a lengthy article by saying: "We have already shown that our shipments for the four years averaged $4,788,477 a year less than the average of provisions years, or $23,193,385 altogether. So that it only requires a gain of $5,948,141 a year in the produce, or $30,144,561 in the four years to confirm the estimate that we have about thirty-three millions more gold and silver in our country than we had when the war began." The *Tribune* might have added gold is hoarded to an unprecedented extent. As the par standard is approached it will come out.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes the log of the steamer China, from which it is seen that she accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in eight days fourteen hours and eight minutes (deducing the differences of time,) a feat unparalleled in the annals of ocean steam navigation. The China's passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed by occasional voyages of the Persia and Scotia.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* contains a strange story. A gentleman, annoyed at what he considered unfair testimony, advertises for some one who witnessed a brutal assault in the Marylebone road. The assault was a fiction, but the advertisement was answered by a man evidently a broken down gentleman, who described the assault as he received it, the incidents—big man, little man, cab, etc., etc. The inquirer was satisfied that the tale of being a witness existed in London, and, in answering off his communication with the fellow, sent him, apparently from pity, the five pounds.

In 1861 the people of Georgesown, District of Columbia, at a public meeting, gave just one vote for loyalty and Union. That solitary ballot was cast by a Mr. Penny, all honor to his name! Friday night a meeting called by the Mayor, a series of resolutions were adopted in honor of General GRANT's recent victories, and it was decided, by a unanimous vote, to have a torch light procession and the grand illumination on Thursday night.

A subscription is being made in Charleston to a fund for converting the old race course, used by the rebels as a burial place for our soldiers, into a handsome cemetery. Gen. Hatch has promised to give rebel shot and shell enough to inclose the yard. Admiral Dahlgren and Brevet Major-Gen. Saxton are grand treasurers.

"How long will it take me to go to Richmond?" asked an eager officer at City Point of a veteran brigadier holding command thereabout after we got the good news. "I can't say my friend," was the reply, "but I can tell you it has taken me three years and eleven months."

The Topeka, Kansas, *Record*, says that the workmen on the Union Pacific Railroad at Calhoun's Bluff, while excavating the rocks, find in the crevices thousands of snakes every day —rattlesnakes, copperheads, vipers, &c. The rattlesnakes are black and are coiled off and thrown into the river.

England is about to follow the example of France in the formation of a cemetery near Sebastopol, into which may be gathered the remains of the English soldiers scattered in the graves all over the Crimea.

A solitary mountain, near Motto, St. Anastasia, in the district of Sicli, Italy, suddenly sank down to the level of the plain, leaving no more behind except a few trees, which stood at its base, and a small lake in the crater.

Tons and tons of horse chestnuts go to waste in this country every year, and yet on the Rhine horse chestnuts are used for fattening cattle and for feeding milch cows, and one hundred pounds of dried nuts are estimated to be equal in nutritive value to one hundred and fifty pounds of average hay. Another authority makes them equal, weight for weight, with an meal.

More than $40,000 of the $80,000 which the Unitarians are raising for denominational purposes have already been subscribed. The Unitarian Association of Boston, which has pledged $20,000 given by Rev. Mr. Hepworth's parish, Church of the Unity, in Boston. No doubt is entertained that the entire sum will be forthcoming.

It has been found that the depth of water in front of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is not sufficient to admit of the docking of large class ships, and accordingly the depth is to be increased by dredging. This is to be begun at once. Jay Cooke & Co. and Messrs. Corliss and Hart of Mr. Cramp, is to be docked and copper-fastened, after which the new Ironsides will probably be taken up.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 28d of February, have been received, but we have no news of importance. The report in relation of wool in London, was producing disastrous results at the Cape. One of the largest shippers of the article raised with calamities amounting to £80,000.

A dove at the menshouse, in Lowell, set upon a hen's egg this spring, and as a result a fine chicken made its appearance a few days since, which the dove appears as fond as she would of her own natural offspring, attending to all its little wants.

At this time last year—without any immediate prospect of cessation of hostilities—United States Six per cents., of 1881, were selling in the New York market at 110@110½; United States 7-30's at 113@113½; while the United States 10-30's were in process of distribution at par, adding the accrued six weeks' coin interest on basis of gold at 150. At present, with the war at the point of being ended, and the national authority triumphantly vindicated, these securities are quoted 6@8 per cent. below the figures just given. The prospect of establishing a confederacy and securing its recognition among the nations, would cause a great rise. The conviction, that the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possible success can ever make it certain after its capital was abandoned, its government set adrift, and its army withdrawn from the field, is so strong as to keep down the quotations to 106@106 on gold.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: Within twenty days from this date, we predict, the international obligations conveyed in these proclamations will become the law to the Western Powers of Europe. Then there will be an end to the "belligerent rights" of Jeff. Davis. And the blockade, England and France, as well as Portugal and other Powers, will understand that there is no longer a question as to the existence of the institutions of our country are now free, and its voice of warning will be heard and respected. The question of recognition is past and the hour of justice has come.

The homely phrase, "going off like hot cakes," is completely applicable to the manner in which the last issue of Harper's Weekly sells. On Wednesday the subscriptions reached the enormous sum of 58,526,000; there was one subscription of $ 50,000, and nearly twenty-five hundred were for $10 and $ 50.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

Although a committee has gone on a visit to Governor Smith, of Virginia, to discuss the question of a return of the Legislature to Richmond, and the return of the State to the Union, it should not be implied from this that the President is waiting to recognize the Legislature in session at Richmond as the Legislature of the State, as it would be an awkward matter to have two recognized legislative bodies on hand at the same time. So far as I can learn, Mr. Lincoln is perfectly willing the old (rebel) legislature should resume its sittings at Richmond, and what's more they may have to propose and receive, as usual, his respectful attention; but in so far as committing himself beforehand to any arrangement, he has done nothing of the kind.

The question of the Emperor Napoleon's position in Mexico just at this particular juncture is already being freely discussed. The news of Sunday last, which it reaches France, will be the most disquieting that the Emperor has received for many a day, for he has always felt sure that the empire in Mexico is threatened with an early dissolution. Bazelaine, "general," or provisoing to us, Napoleon will now have to make up his colors, and in that act he will either (so it is believed here) aim to revive the lost cause of the South, or abandon his protege to his fate. In either case, the result will be disastrous to the Emperor.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.—Refugees from the interior of Georgia are flocking into Savannah by scores. Some families walk all the way from Atlanta, getting what subsistence they can from the farmers on the road. Many of them are destitute of shoes, and others are clothed in rags. The agent of the Union Committee at that point has done all in his power to relieve the sufferers, but still there is much to be done. A number of refugees have lately come into Charleston, and have been cared for as well as circumstances would admit. The distress throughout the South is represented to be largely on the increase.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE Toronto *Globe* editorially congratulates its readers on the improved state of feeling in the United States and Great Britain towards each other, but insists upon putting the Canadian militia on the best possible state of defence. It entertains confident hopes that peace will be preserved, but many of the capitalists are apprehensive, and not only refuse to make permanent investments, but some of them are seeking to withdraw what they have already invested.

THE PULPIT.

God Giveth Victory.

A SERMON FOR THE TIMES.

BY Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. Preached on Sabbath, April 9th, 1865.

TEXT.—Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory.—1 Cor. 15, 57.

The past week has been one of the most memorable in the history of our country—in the history of the world. The events have been such as to call for especial notice. The earth has been the theatre of many battles, but those which have settled great principles and given new direction to human events may all, perhaps, be counted on your fingers. Among these may be mentioned (and when we have enumerated these there will be but few others to name,) the battle of Beth-Here, which gave to the Jewish nation a country, and to the Church of God a settled home; the battle of the Milvian Bridge, which involved the fall of Paganism; the battle of Poictiers, which sealed the fall of Arianism; the battle of Bedi, which secured the rise of Mohammedanism in Asia; the battle of Tours, which checked the spread of Mohammedanism in Western Europe; the battle of Lutzen, which determined the balance of power between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in Germany;" the battle of Waterloo, which preserved the Governments of Europe from sudden and violent revolution; the battle of Yorktown, which secured free institutions to America, and the battle of Petersburg, which preserved these institutions from overthrow by the most causeless, cruel and wicked conspiracy the world ever witnessed. Whilst we were quietly worshipping God on last Sabbath, one of the most violent struggles of this war was in progress; and one of the most complete and glorious victories of any age was being won. The 2d of April, 1865, will hereafter take rank with the memorable days of the world. And these events call for especial thanksgiving. I do not suppose there is one here on whom the exhilarated feelings of joy and gratitude for what has taken place—for the reduction of Petersburg, the evacuation of Richmond, and the defeat and rout of General Lee's army—but if there is, I think of all men he is most to be pitied. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. We have been called upon to give thanks by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and we gladly respond to the call. We feel like praising God, and calling upon all who will hear us to join in so suitable a work, for His signal interposition in our behalf. With the Psalmist we are ready to say: "we have pursued our enemies and overtaken them; we have wounded them till they are not able to rise; they are fallen under our feet. They cried, but there was none to save them: even unto the Lord, but He answered them not. Then did we beat them small as the dust before the wind; and cast them out as the dirt in the streets." We feel that now, after four long years of anxiety, and struggling, and bleeding, and expenditure of blood and treasure, the power of the rebellion is broken—that our beloved country is saved—that "peace on earth, good will to men" is about to be restored. Nothing except the complete restoration of peace could afford such an occasion for rejoicing and thanksgiving as we have this morning. Nothing except the reduction of Petersburg, the evacuation of Richmond, and the defeat and rout of General Lee's army—but if there is, I think of all men he is most to be pitied. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. We have been called upon to give thanks by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and we gladly respond to the call. We feel like praising God, and calling upon all who will hear us to join in so suitable a work, for His signal interposition in our behalf. With the Psalmist we are ready to say: "we have pursued our enemies and overtaken them; we have wounded them till they are not able to rise; they are fallen under our feet. They cried, but there was none to save them: even unto the Lord, but He answered them not. Then did we beat them small as the dust before the wind; and cast them out as the dirt in the streets." We feel that now, after four long years of anxiety, and struggling, and bleeding, and expenditure of blood and treasure, the power of the rebellion is broken—that our beloved country is saved—that "peace on earth, good will to men" is about to be restored. Nothing except the complete restoration of peace could afford such an occasion for rejoicing and thanksgiving as we have this morning

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

Pittsburg Sanitary Fair of 1864

Final Report of Executive Committee

TOTAL RECEIPTS, $363,570 09.

HOME FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

To the contributors and promoters of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, present the following summary of the result of your efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army:

Cash received by N. Holmes, Treasurer, from all sources.....$361,516 17
Goods and cash handed over to Thos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee which did not pass through the hands of the Treasurer.....2,053 92

Total receipts from all sources.....$363,570 09
Net amount paid to Thos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.....$19,217 98
Monumental fund.....3,000 00
Paid N. Holmes, Treasurer, sums received for lumber, gas fixtures, &c. 272 32
Expenses of the Fair.....33,079 79

Total.....$363,570 09

Received of Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, the sum of nineteen thousand, two hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-eight cents, as per several receipts given, of which this is a duplicate engrossment. THOS. BAKEWELL,
President Pitts. San. Com.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1865.

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, hereby certify that the vouchers in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer exactly correspond with the disbursements as exhibited in the condensed statement, and they cordially commend the neat and accurate manner in which the accounts have been kept.

PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1865.
GEORGE T. VANDOREN, Chr'n,
J. R. MCCUNE,
WILLIAM ROSEBURG,
JOHN MAGOFFIN, Committee.

Pittsburgh may be justly proud of the result of the Fair, for relatively to the population involved, and the restricted area from which the resources of the Fair were derived, it places her far in the lead of all the patriotic cities of the Union which have made similar efforts. Taking the census of 1860 as the basis for calculation, and including the population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Manchester, Lawrenceville, Birmingham, and the other boroughs, the *net proceeds* show an average of $8 47 for every man woman and child.

The annexed table is given as interesting matter of record:

	Net proceeds of Fairs.	Average to population.
St. Louis	$551 791 00	$3 44
New York	1,184 000 00	47
Brooklyn	400 000 00	1 50
Philadelphia	1,035,378 96	1 84
Cleveland	78 551 33	1 81
Cincinnati	235 405 95	1 46
Pittsburgh	322 217 98	8 47

The total money contributions amounted to.....$202,156 60
Of this sum Venango county sent.....18,555 70
Lawrence county sent.....8,114 18
All other counties of Western Pa.....13,761 14
Places outside the limits of West'n Pa.....4,749 00

The only considerable contribution from any one locality outside of Western Pennsylvania was that of Chicago, which in cash and goods was about $6,000.

Among the many trades and professions contributing in kind, it may not be considered invidious to mention the newspaper Press. The reporters rendered invaluable aid in time and labor, and the proprietors, besides making generous donations, spared no pains in contributing to the successful result.

In regard to the expenses of the Fair, it is deemed proper to state distinctly, that no officer of the fair, member of the Executive Committee, or of any other committee received any salary, pay or allowance whatever. Dr. Wm. D. McGowan and Mr. R. F. Brown, the efficient acting Secretary and Assistant were entitled to salary for four months of active labor. They received only a sum sufficient to cover their expenses; thus placing themselves among the most liberal contributors.

In closing our official duty in connection with the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, the members of the Executive Committee desire to express their obligations to the many generous hearts and busy hands which have co-operated with them, and especially to the ladies, without whom there could have been no such magnificent result. For ourselves, and in behalf of the thousands of our county's defenders who have reaped, and are continuing to reap, the benefits of their generous labors, we offer to them all our most grateful thanks.

Felix R. Brunot, Ch'n. | Chas. W. Batchelor,
Jas. Park, Jr., | M. W. Watson,
Jno W. Chalfant, | John Watt,
H. F. Jones, | W. S. Haven,
J. I. Bennett, | Jno. H. Shoenberger,
Jas. O'Connor, | Thos. M. Howe,
Executive Committee.

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1865.

HOME FOR MAIMED, DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, on the 8th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted. F. R. Brunot, Chas. W. Batchelor, Mark W. Watson, James O'Connor and Joshua Hanna were appointed the Committee.

WHEREAS, By a Resolution of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, passed the 9th day of August, 1861, the sum of eighty thousand dollars of the proceeds of the Sanitary Fair was set aside for the future establishment of a Soldiers' Home, provided that the exigencies of the war should not require its expenditure for annual relief of the sick and wounded. And whereas it is now deemed expedient to make a special appropriation for the purpose indicated, and to take measures for the further increase of the same, and the establishment of the contemplated institution, therefore

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), including the above mentioned sum of $59,000 be, and is hereby appropriated for the establishment of a home for maimed, disabled and aged discharged soldiers of the Union army from Western Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine and report to this Board, in writing, a suitable location for the establishment of said institution, together with the terms on which said location may be purchased or procured.

Resolved, That the same Committee be requested to look for a proper building to be occupied until the permanent arrangement can be effected.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judges Mellon and Brown.—Yesterday was emphatically a business day in this Court. As intimated yesterday, the difficulties between A. Barkhardt and M. O'Hara, and others, were determined in a summary manner, with the leave of His Honor Judge Mellon, and consent of the District Attorney. A *nolle pros.*, on payment of costs by M. O'Hara, was entered in each case—seventeen in all. The damages, if any, accruing to Mr. Burkhardt to be determined by the award of three parties to be hereafter chosen. The charges embraced every variety of assault, assault and battery, and crimes or offenses of like character, and their wholesale adjustment will save at least one week's hard work to the Court and all parties concerned.

In the case of young Wallis, before referred to, there was a regular settlement of accounts. Johnny has had things his own way for a long while. Although an innumerable number of processes have been issued for his arrest, he has always managed to avoid the officers until Tuesday night. Yesterday morning he was brought out for trial and plead guilty to four charges of selling liquor without a license, out of keeping a bawdy house, and one of escape, upon which he was fined two hundred and fifty dollars and costs, and five months imprisonment. He also agreed to pay the costs in two other cases—old ones—which will make his fines and costs amount to fully four hundred dollars.

Commonwealth vs Clarissa Cain, alias Clarissa Smith, larceny; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs Michael Storey, false pretences; not guilty, prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Common wealth vs James Kemp, malicious mischief; not guilty, but ordered to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs David Lysle, larceny; not guilty.

NO FURTHER DRAFTING.—The order from Washington, announcing that the draft had been dispensed with, was received yesterday with great rejoicings, and the Provost Marshals' offices were completely deserted by the crowds of interested parties who have been in the habit of congregating in and around them. For the first time since the announcement of the draft, the employees of the offices appeared to have a holiday, and they apparently enjoyed it. The young men of the cities liable to draft congratulated each other upon their happy escapes, and all appeared jubilant at the ratifications that peace was at hand.

The only persons we met during the day who did not appreciate the order were a few Copperhead men, who have been actively engaged lately in filling the quotas of their districts, and who enlisted a number of men on the previous day. One of the wards in Allegheny enlisted five men to fill its quota on Thursday, and had them sworn into the service, but as they were intended for one of the new organizations they were not mustered. A question was raised as to whether these could be mustered under the late order, but the Provost Marshal, not feeling himself empowered to relieve the men from the oath which they had taken, mustered them into the service, to the evident disgust of the committee who had bound themselves to furnish the bounty.

The following telegraphic dispatch, confirmatory of the order, was received yesterday morning:

HARRISBURG, April 14.

Major W. J. Moorhead, Mustering Officer, Pittsburgh:

All volunteer enlistments are hereby suspended in all districts of this division.
EDWARD W. HINES,
Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Supt. Volunteer Recruiting Service.

SIXTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—Jos. A. Butler, Esq., and Dr. A. G. McCandless will pay out the relief fund of the ward this afternoon at the School House. Persons entitled to relief should be in attendance.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—We would call the attention of the friends and patrons of this institution to the fact that the next term commences on Monday, the 17th inst., when new classes will be formed, and urge upon them the importance of having their sons present on the first day. The institution is now in a highly flourishing condition—brought about by the untiring perseverance of its energetic President, Geo. Woods, L.L.D., and has an able corps of instructors, and is amply supplied with apparatus for the illustration of the various branches taught. We can heartily commend the University to those having sons to educate, not only on account of its sterling merits, but because it is an institution peculiar to Pittsburgh, and its success reflects honor on the city itself.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.—Patrick Donahue, of Hollidaysburg, died yesterday morning in jail, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. Donahue was committed, on the 10th instant, for forty-eight hours, charged with drunkenness, and on the 11th exhibited strong symptoms of *mania potu*. Dr. McCandless, was called, and prescribed some powders. The man lingered until about twelve o'clock, and then he expired. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and a verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered.

ON HIS WAY TO JUSTICE.—Hugh Slatterly was expected to reach here last night in charge of officer Lowe. Slatterly is the scamp who robbed a stranger of a large sum of money on Fifth street last winter, and after eluding the officers of justice for a time, was captured in Buffalo. He will be triedhere.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Mathews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before offered to the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

The great sensation drama of the
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.
OCTOROON.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING will be presented the wonderful sensation play, in five acts, written by the great dramatist, Dion Boucicault, entitled the

OCTOROON; or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

Illustrative of Southern character, Southern scenes and Southern homes. The scene is laid on the Mississippi river.

Dance.....Miss Sylvester and Jennie.
To conclude with the amusing farce of
LOAN OF A LOVER.

On Monday, the great sensation drama, "Streets of New York."

GREAT WONDERS WILL BE seen at No. 61 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, in this city.

THE WILD MEN FROM BORNEO!

With their feats and a descriptive lecture, can be seen as MUSEUM, No. 61 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, commencing MONDAY, April 10th, at 2½ o'clock, for one week only, afternoon and evening. Admission 25 cents. apl3-1w

CONCERT HALL.—FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 12th, LEA'S "Grand Parlor Opera and Serio Comic Troupe" in conjunction with sixteen talented Artistes!

Price of admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.

Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee. Tickets to all parts of the hall 25 cts; Children 10 cts. apl1-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
166 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ledly

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,660,265 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	200 00
Contingent Fund, reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,372 39
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864	15,612 20
	$2,083,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$961,888 35
Due by Banks and bankers	209,164 74
Due by Banks (special), payable on demand	8,180 4
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	39,956 76
Due United States from Banks in Transit, (cash)	50,000 00
Drafts and Checks	46,867 39
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	166,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	663,671 30
U. S. 5 20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,083,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn, Allen Dunn, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

ap4-tf

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES

Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlinton, McClane and Wirts, against Wm. Calms and others, I will, as Commissioner, on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,

Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the

GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.

There are, by estimation from six to eight thousand acres situate on the east side of Little Sandy river, on the waters of Cain creek, in Greenup county Kentucky. The Furnace is distant from the Ohio river, at Greenupsb rg, 14 miles. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad is completed from Ashland, on the Ohio river, to within five miles of the center of the tract, and the latter is from Ashland being fifteen miles.

The Furnace is not only valuable as a Pig Iron Furnace, having a good stack, good machinery, necessary building, with an abundance of iron ore, and timber to last for many years, but also for its rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen, in his Geological Report, vol. 4, page 413, published in 1861, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:

"At and around Greenup Furnace this Coal takes a great development. It is opened at many places, and now worked for its cannel, rich in oil, and of excellent quality."

Greenup county is now attracting great interest as an oil region, and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and capitalist, give every assurance of an abundance of Carbon Oil. Large preparations are going forward for boring and development.

The lands now offered are as good, and by many regarded as the best Oil Lands in the county.

There are from three to four hundred acres under fence, and in cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required with good personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time after the first day has been continued by the Court. The security required may be either resident, or non-resident of the State—so that they are good.

WM. C. IRELAND,
March 31, 1865.—ap11-14t Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES,
QUART. MASTER GEN'RAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, April 13, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL,
Many of them well bred and in good condition.
On
THURSDAY, April 20, 1865,
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.
On
THURSDAY, April 27, 1865,
ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL AND ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 9 A. M. and will be held at Phillip's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsay streets.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
ap12-1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of PHILLIPS & BEST, Glass manufacturers, is this day dissolved. The name of the firm may be used by either of the partners, but only in the liquidation of the firm's business.

WM. PHILLIPS.
Pittsburgh, March 27th, 1865.—m18-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as DRUG CLERK by a young man. Is some respectable drug establishment, wholesale or retail. Has had some three years experience. Address "O. M.," Pittsburgh, P. O. ap 5-2t

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER. A man to take charge of a small Vegetable Garden a short distance from the city. Apply at No. 11 WOOD STREET. ap12-2t

WANTED—A SITUATION by two young men as CLERKS or CONDUCTORS on the cars. Address H. A. TURNER 78 Second street. ap 8-3t

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wishes to engage one large or two small rooms, furnished, with comfortable boarding, in second story, with a private family, in the suburbs, or near the city. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location,
apl3-1w BOX 933 Postffice.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap6-tf No. 2 Third street.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH. A reliable canvasser in every town and county. One who can and will. The most interesting and exciting book ever published embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Cheapside, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10 4ws&4tw

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment, are wanted in every town in western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as agents for the beautiful engraving, "The Child's Prayer." For particulars address WM. J. CLARK,
ap8-2w-eod Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS' offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Scudder's, Keller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection EQUAL TO IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The force required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.

They will ready knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
CAPES,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.

Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapers.

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information call at the SALESROOM

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting,

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap10-3t

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co. have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. Wesunloa a few of the many favorable opinions of the press:

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Cleveland Times, Pen's Weekly Messenger, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from their office to be as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Evening American, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have seen them, to be the best in use, and are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 6, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured of the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are of the best representation to us."—Journal, Danielsville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "—— worthy of confidence." Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Each package of goods contains a Certificate, stating the kind and value of article—as follows: Each $2 each: 250 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches, $50 to $100; 200 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches, $5 to $20; 300 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Silver Watches, $5 to $20; 200 Diamond Rings, $8 to $100; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $3 to $30; 2,000 Gold Gem Breast Pins, $1 to $8; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $10; 2,000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains, $5 to $20; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Band Breast Pins, $3 to $20; Lavaland Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Set, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $6; 7,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $9; 4,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, $2 50 to $10; 3,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, $2 50 to $8; 4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon slides, $3 to $10; 3,000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs, &c., $3 to $8; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $2 50 to $8; 4,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $10; 2,000 Gold Tooth picks, Tweezers, &c., $2 to $8; 5,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 plain and chased Signet Rings, $2 50 to $10; 1,000 California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $8 to $15; 9,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $5 to $10; 9,000 Gold Pens and Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Pencils, $3 to $8; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $2 50 to $8; 4,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $10; 2,000 Gold Tooth picks, Tweezers, &c., $2 to $8; 5,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 plain and chased Signet Rings, $2 50 to $10; 1,000 California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $8 to $15; 9,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $5 to $10; 9,000 Gold Pens and Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Pencils, $3 to $8; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, $5 to $30; 3,000 Silver Castors, $15 to $60; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $10 to $50.

Messrs T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business in an unlimited degree, have determined on a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following: Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. It will be opened at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then if it is not your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may, thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will also receive ten cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us either in cash or postage stamps. Address T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. ap10-3m

GOOD CHANCE
For a Coal & Oil Company.

Valuable Coal Lease for Sale.

The lease of the Coal in about 300 acres of Land, with about 70 acres in fee, on the Ohio river, about five miles below Beaver, with the right of access to the river where there is a good landing and plenty of water for boats at all seasons of the year.

There are wells now being sunk on both sides of this land, and Oil has been struck on Raccoon Creek, less than a mile from it.

The lease is unusually favorable in its terms, and will be sold low.

For particulars and draft of the property apply to
W. A. McCLUNG,
62 Wood Street, Up Stairs.
ap8-2w

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office up to April 8th, 1865:

Carlo Corsen, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John Conway, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Andrew Nesbig, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Elizabeth A. Carlisle, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Sampson Kerr, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John Nelson, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Nancy Nicholson, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
David Morgan, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John Stuart Freedley, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Mary Ann Boyle, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Thornton, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Schultz, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles Stevenson, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
A. Stalig, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
John Cash, eating-house, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
A. Guckenheimer & Bro., other goods, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Frederick Zwerl, other goods, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Bailey, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Turner, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Neither Rise, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Eugene Zahringer, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Buttner, other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Werner, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
John Geisinger, eating-house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Frank Lang, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Smith, other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Louis Celia, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Owen Corcoran, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
John O'Neil, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Alex. Murray, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Francis McLaughlin, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Theodore Wehrung, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Dentz, other goods, Lawrenceville borough.
Henry Bruner, other goods, Lawrenceville borough.
Barbara Ludwig, tavern, Manchester borough.
John G. Herr, tavern, Manchester borough.
Mathias Kuntz, tavern, Allegheny.
Wm. S. M'Millen, tavern, M'Keesport borough.
Jesse King & Co., other goods, East Birmingham.
Charles Penne, tavern, East Birmingham.
Gottlieb Fisher, tavern, Jonesstone borough.
Augustus Wendel, eating house, Jonestown borough.
Barnard Fass, tavern, Lawrenceville borough.
Michael Bauer, tavern, Lawrenceville borough.
Joseph Kuntz, eating house, Lawrenceville borough.
Jacob Deitz, other goods, Lawrenceville borough.
Henry Bauer

THIRD EDITION.

7 O'CLOCK A. M.

Assassination.

A FIENDISH PLOT.

Shooting of Pres't. Lincoln

HE WILL PROBABLY DIE.

STABBING OF SECRETARY SEWARD

HIS TWO SONS FATALLY INJURED

A MOST DAMNABLE DEED,

WHO WANTS AMNESTY?

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

1:15 A.M.—The President is slowly dying. The brain is oozing through the ball hole in his forehead. He is of course insensible. There is an occasional lifting of his hand and heavy stentorious breathing, that is all. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in a room of the house opposite to Ford's Theatre, where the President was taken, and adjoining that where he is lying. Mr. Sumner is seated at the head of the bed. Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Usher and McCulloch and Mr. Speed, are in the room. A large number of surgeons, Generals, and personal and family friends of Mr. Lincoln fill the house. All are in tears.

Andrew Johnson is here. He was in bed when the assassination was committed, in his room, at the Kirkwood. He was immediately apprised of the event and got up. The presumption was taken to provide a guard of soldiers for him, and these were at the door before the news was well through the Avenue.

Captain Rothbone, of Albany, was in the box with the President. He was slightly wounded.

1:30 A.M.—The streets in the vicinity of Ford's theater are densely crowded by an anxious crowd. A guard has been placed on Tenth street, at E and F streets, and only certain official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass. The popular heart is deeply stirred, and the deepest indignation against leading rebels is freely expressed. The scene at the house where the President lies is extremely exciting. Even Secretary Stanton is affected to tears. When the news spread through the city that the President had been shot, the people with pale faces and compressed lips, crowded every place where there was the slightest chance in obtaining information in regard to the affair.

After the President was shot, Lieut. Rathbone, who was in the box with him, caught the assassin by the arm, who immediately struck him with a knife, and jumped from the box as before stated.

The popular affection for Mr. Lincoln has been shown by this diabolical assassination, which will bring eternal infamy not only upon its authors but upon the hellish cause which they desire to avenge.

Vice President Johnson arrived at the house where the President lies about one o'clock, and will remain with him to this last.

The President's family are in attendance upon him. As soon as intelligence could be got to the War Department, the electric telegraph and Signal Corps were put in requisition to endeavor to prevent the escape of the assassin and all the troops around Washington are under arms.

Popular report points to a somewhat celebrated actor, of known secession proclivities, as the assassin, but it would be unjust to name him until some further evidence of his guilt is obtained. It is rumored that the person alluded to is in custody.

The latest advices from Secretary Seward reveal more desperate work there than at first supposed. Seward's wounds are not in themselves fatal, but in connection with his recent injuries, and the great loss of blood, his recovery is doubtful. It was Clarence A. Seward, instead of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., who was wounded. Fred. Seward was also badly cut, as were also three nurses who were in attendance upon the Secretary, showing that a desperate struggle took place there, but none of the fatally. The wounds of the whole party were dressed.

1:45 A.M.—I have just visited the dying conch of Abraham Lincoln. He is now in the agonies of death, and his physicians say he cannot live more than an hour. He is surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, all of whom are bathed in tears. Senator Sumner is seated on the rigat of the couch on which he is lying, the tears streaming down his cheeks and sobbing like a child. All around him are his physicians, Surgeon General Barnes, directing affairs.

The President is unconscious, and the only sign of life he exhibits is by the movement of his right hand, which he raises feebly. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in the adjoining room, into which Secretary Stanton has gone to inform them that the President's physicians have pronounced his case hopeless. As I pass through the passage to the front door, I hear shrieks and cries proceeding from the room in which the grief-stricken wife and children are seated.

I obtain from Quartermaster General Meigs the following account of the assassination: About half past 10 o'clock a man dressed in dark suit and hat entered the private box in which Mr. Lincoln and his party, consisting of Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, and Captain Rathbone, of Albany, were seated.

Immediately upon opening the door he advanced towards Mr. Lincoln with a six barrelled revolver clinched in his right hand and a bowie knife in his left. The President, who was intent upon the play, did not notice his intrusion, and the gentleman who was seated beside him rose to inquire the reason of his entry. Before he had time to ask the assassin what he wanted he fired one shot from his revolver, which took effect in the back of the President's head. The ball passed through and came out at the right temple. Capt. Rathbone, who was in the box with Mr. Lincoln, attempted to arrest the murderer, and, in trying to do so, received a stab in his arm. The assassin then leaped from the box en to the stage. Before he disappeared behind the curtain, he turned, and, with a tragic flourish and tone, waved his knife and shouted, "Sic Semper Tyrannis."

So sudden was the affair, that for some moments after its occurrence the audience supposed that it was part of the play, and were only undeceived when it was announced from the stage by the manager that the President of the United States had been shot.

The shock fell on the audience like a thunderbolt, and loud cries were immediately made to kill or capture the assassin. The scene which ensued cannot be described. Men and women rushed for the doors crying and shouting for vengeance on the murderer. The murderous emissary of the slave power escaped easily and rapidly from the theatre, and mounted a horse and escaped.

The President, insensible, was carried out and taken to a house right opposite the theatre. Mrs. Lincoln fainted in the box, and was borne out after her husband.

The case of the evidence to-night is that J. Wilkes Booth committed the crime. Whoever it is, there are reasons for thinking that the same bold and bloody hand attempted the life of Secretary Seward. His wounds were made by a knife as big as that wavedjon the stage, and had on it the Virginia rebel motto *Sic Temper Tyrannis.]*

When the fatal shot was fired Mrs. Lincoln who was alongside of her husband, exclaimed: "Oh, why didn't they shoot me," "Why didn't they shoot me."

There is evidence that Secretary Stanton was also marked for assassination. On the receipt of the intelligence at the War Department, of the attack on the President, two employees of the Department were sent to summon the Secretary. Just as they approached his house a man jumped out from behind a tin box in front of the house and ran away.

It is well known to be the custom of the Secretary to go from the Department to his house between nine and twelve p. m., and usually unattended. It is supposed that the assassin intended to shoot him as he entered the house, but failed, from the fact that Mr. Stanton remained at home during the evening.

The circumstantial evidences being strong that J. Wilkes Booth is the person who shot the President, several parties who are well acquainted with him and saw the assassin when he jumped from the box, are positive that he is the man. It is also reported that B.'s horse was saddled at the side door of the theatre and was rode off by the assassin. If he is the man it is impossible for him to escape. The horse of the man who made the attack on Secretary Seward has been found near the Lincoln Hospital bathed in sweat and blood upon the saddle cloths.

THREE A. M.—There is, up to this time, no material change in the President's condition.

Special to Western Associated Press.

An immense crowd was in front of it all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight, the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Belloy, and Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly, the blood oozing slowly from the back of his head. The surgeon exhausted every effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant and they were to be present, and as General Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated, on reaching the Lincoln mansion a crowd and a military guard were at the door, and entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:—About ten o'clock a man rang the bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed he could not do so.

The man pushed the servant aside and walked hastily towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Fred. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, giving the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of explanation is not known, but he was refused admittance. Whereupon he struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

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The man then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster of the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger in the establishment, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed into the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the face, but severing, it is thought, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse and rode off before an outcry could be sounded, in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary also very seriously injured. Secretary Stanton and Welles and others called at Secretary Seward's residence, to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house of the President, where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitation. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many sad tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted men in every direction in order if possible to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attack both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock,—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police. Very few persons in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1:30 A.M.

To Major General Dix, N. Y.

This evening, at about 9:30 p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Capt. Rathbone, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The person then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour fan assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's bedchamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two in the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward who was in an adjoining room, who hastened to the door of his father's room where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

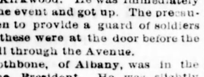
Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee, and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of friendly relations with them. All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, called upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick K. Seward were both unconscious.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Ball Creek Marietta, Parkersburg and the Oil Regions of Virginia.

The swift passenger steamer



MINERVA.

JOHN GORDON, Master, A. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a. m., and Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Marietta at 3 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents,
No. 88 Water st., Pittsburgh.

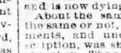
mh8

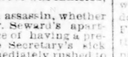
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 12 m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Kerr, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 2 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTON No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For freight or passage apply on board. 802

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.





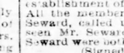
FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM J. R. STUIL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer PILGRIM McVAY, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
H. S. PERRICO & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.



ON TUESDAY, April 18th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. Evans, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

15

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, April 15th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GLIDE No. 2, W. H. Anderson, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

13

Upper Mississippi River Packets.

For St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque St. Paul and intermediate landings, direct.

ON SATURDAY, April 15, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

10

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul Direct.

ON THIS DAY, April 15th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYES, D. L. HENDRICKSON Commander, J. D. YOUNG, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

39

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny and Freeport R. R.

Large Meeting at the Scott House.

Interesting Report of the Committee.

Building of the Road a Fixed Fact

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Some days since, the proceedings of a meeting favoring a railroad from Allegheny City to Freeport, along the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, were published in the columns of the COMMERCIAL. The feasibility of the road and its ultimate prospect of paying was fully discussed at the time, and it was the unanimous opinion of all the solid gentlemen present that no short road in the country bid so fair to yield so handsome return on the capital invested as this road.

At the meeting above referred to, a committee of five were appointed to visit Philadelphia and confer with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to ascertain upon what terms they would undertake to build the proposed road. This committee was empowered to call an adjourned meeting, and report the result of their interview with the officers of the Central Road.

At an early hour, a large number of influential gentlemen met at the Scott House, and were called to order by the Chairman of the former meeting, J. C. Lewis, Esq., Hon. J. M. Porter acting as Secretary.

Mr. Phelps, Chairman of the Philadelphia committee, submitted the following report:

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. }
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1865. }

GENTLEMEN: To give you a basis of credit to raise the necessary funds to construct a railroad from Allegheny city to the present terminus of the North Western Railroad, at or near Freeport, it is proposed as follows:

That the road shall be completed so as to occupy and obtain all the advantages of the present canal and canal property between the above named points, and to build the charter of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the funds to be raised by a first mortgage on said property, due in the June 1st, 1885, at six per cent. The bonds secured by such mortgage shall bear six per cent. interest, per annum, payable semi-annually on all of the bonds shall have an endorsement to the effect: Receivable by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at par, with all back paid coupons attached, in payment of dues for transportation of all freight accruing to said company on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company's property, that not more than one-tenth of the whole amount of said issue of bonds shall be received within the first year from the date of the completion of the road, and one-tenth of the said issue in each succeeding year, so that the whole amount of bonds may be received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ten years from the date referred to. The work to be commenced when a sufficient amount of the bonds to be issued under the above named mortgage shall be subscribed for by satisfactory and responsible parties at par to build the said road, the money to be paid for the bonds in monthly instalments of twenty per cent. No subscription to be taken for less than $1,000.

By direction of the President,

HERMAN J. LOMBERT,
Vice President.

To Messrs. Phelps, Collin, Kanis, Lewis and Pemberton.

After the reading of the report a free interchange of opinion took place upon its merits, when it was unanimously adopted, the thanks of the meeting tendered, and the committee discharged.

On motion, an Executive Committee of six was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. Pemberton, W. McClintock, Jas. Lewis, M. Porter and Wm. A. Chalford to obtain subscriptions to the said road. The Executive Committee was empowered to appoint sub-committees to aid them in their work, and they were also constituted a Finance Committee to raise the necessary funds to defray the incidental expenses of the Committees.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

It may not be out of place to say the prospects of building the road are most flattering. The Pennsylvania Railroad will build the road, and only ask that the per mile shall be the finite shall loan the money to build it, for which it will become responsible, pay a liberal interest, and refund the money when it can. All this people have to do is to go to work in good earnest, raise the required amount—$800,000, and the road is built. The Pennsylvania Railroad do so, and knows the wealth and enterprise that lies between Allegheny City and Freeport, cannot be a moment doubt.

AN INTERESTING GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.—The following sketch of the painter of "The Emancipation Proclamation" will be read with interest by all who have seen that wonderful work of art. Upon examination of Pictorial Washington, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, We would remind our readers that Mr. Carpenter's Picture will remain here no longer than to-day.

"There is living now in Cincinnati, in the subordinate capacity of a clerk in a certain extensive wholesale millinery establishment, a person, when a village 'store-keeper' in central New York, received the son of an old friend into his store, to learn the business. The lad knew more of figure than of figures, and was disposed to occupy himself in ornamenting the sign of the establishment, rather than clothes of proprietor and customers, when he could have been dusting the show-cases and trimming the lamps. Seeing in the boy that he was not a bad nor even inattentive boy; and according to his own boyish notions, he was a good one, he gave him a letter to be delivered on his return from a visit to his father. His employer gave him a letter to be delivered on his arrival home.

After recounting to the family circle his fanciful success in learning 'store-keeping' and the wonders of the metropolis, and two made sixes, disabling them. He then rushed into the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the face, but severing, it is thought, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an outcry could be sounded, in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary also very seriously injured. Secretary Stanton and Welles and others called at Secretary Seward's residence, to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house of the President, where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitation. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many sad tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted men in every direction in order if possible to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attack both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock,—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police. Very few persons in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1:30 A.M.

To Major General Dix, N. Y.

This evening, at about 9:30 p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Capt. Rathbone, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The person then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's bedchamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two in the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward who was in an adjoining room, who hastened to the door of his father's room where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Philadelphia at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee, and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of friendly relations with them. All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, called upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick K. Seward were both unconscious.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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EVERY SATURDAY, at 12 m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Kerr, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY at 2 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTON No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.

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ON TUESDAY, April 18th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer NEVADA, W. S. Evans, Commander, will leave as announced above.

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15

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, April 15th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GLIDE No. 2, W. H. Anderson, Commander, will leave as announced above.

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ON THIS DAY, April 15th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYES, D. L. HENDRICKSON Commander, J. D. YOUNG, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

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TRANSACTIONS APRIL 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 6s, '81	107 00	.....
U. S. 7-30's	99 30	.....
U. S. 10-40's	.....	92 00
Allegheny County 6's	68 00	.....
Pittsburgh Railroad 6's	73 50	76 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	.....	93 75
Cleveland Railroad Stock	70 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	29 00	.....
Connellsville Interest	10 50	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	7 00
Merch's' and Manufact'rs Bank	74 50	.....
Second National Bank	.....	135 00
Third National Bank	.....	132 00
First National Allegheny	.....	131 00
Dalzell	5 50	6 50
Phillips	.....	4 00
Eldorado	.....	1 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 75	.....
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 80
Carr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	90
Merchants'	.....	50
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	.....	80
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 60	.....
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	95	1 25
Ohio Valley	1 40	1 90
McAboy and Cherry Run	.....	1 75
Paxton	.....	4 50
Phoenix	.....	74
Rynd	3 10	3 50
Cherry Run and Blood	.....	1 00
Great American	.....	4 00
Caldwell of Philadelphia	.....	5 50
Stella	.....	60
Culbertson Run	.....	1 00
Banner	.....	1 12½
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 10
Tuck Petroleum of New York	.....	2 90

REPORTS OF SALES.

26 shares Mercht's' & Manf's' Bank..... 74 00
At 11 o'clock, Gold..... 1 43½

FRIDAY, April 14, P. M.

The patriotic and eloquent address of Col. Hawkins, was the principal feature at the Stock Exchange Room this evening. The Board as previously stated, had yielded the use of it for that purpose, and held their stock sales in the office of Messrs. Steel & Bailey. There was a pretty fair attendance, but stocks were too dull to command much interest. The list was called as usual, but few bids and sales. In order of the evening. The few sales effected were at very low rates, as in the case of Western Pennsylvania selling as low as $1 80. The sales were:

75 shares Oil Creek & Cherry Run..... $1 00
50 do Pittsburgh & Philadelphia..... 1 60
100 do Western Pennsylvania..... 1 80

The closing quotations on the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Second Ward Bounty Bonds	100 00	.....
Allegheny Co. County 5 ₱ cent do.	85 00	80 00
Stoubenville R. R.	.....	8 00
Second National Bank	.....	170 00
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00
Arctic	.....	25 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	5 25	6 00
Banner	.....	1 25
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 50
Bull Run Petroleum	.....	5 00
Central Basin	60	80
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 00
Cherry Run Blood Farm	.....	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	1 50
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	85	90
Central Petroleum	.....	50 00
Culbertson's Run	1 00	.....
Dalzell	5 00	.....
Hope Coal	.....	18 00
Duck Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Ebert	2 25	.....
Fleming & Blood Farm	.....	2 00
Fuller Reserve	.....	75
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	1 25	2 00
Horsenock	1 00	.....
Iowa	.....	37
Kelly Run	.....	40
McAboy Cherry Run	62	75
Monongahela Phosphate	40	75
National, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 25
Nat. Refining & Storing	6 00	9 00
Oil Creek	1 50	2 00
Oil Basin, of Phila	5 25	8 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	4 05
Phoenix	.....	75
Phillips	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh & New York	1 00	1 05
Pittsburgh & Phila	1 60	1 65
Revenue	.....	1 10
Ritchie	55	60
Rossa	.....	50
Reid Farm	4 25	5 25
Stella	.....	75
Steel, Wells & Co	25 00	30 00
Tuck Petroleum, of N. Y.	2 00	2 50
Torr, Story and Cherry Run	75	80
Union Lubricating	50	75
Westmoreland Pennsylvania	1 90	2 00
Whitely Creek	1 80	2 00
Phila., Lane & Cherry Run	.....	1 00

New York Cotton Sales.

It is gratifying to know that cotton fabrics are coming down to a reasonable price. Wives and daughters can very soon supply themselves with bedding, table cloths, dresses and shirting at much lower rates. It has been ruinous for housekeepers to cut out at elbows for the last three or four years, and to wash family as large as that of John Rogers required the labor of a washerwoman. The great staple, which has been run up by the war to twenty two dollars per pound, has now settled down to a fair price. The principal transactions, as shown in our commercial columns yesterday, are as follows:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	53	54	54	54
Good Ordinary	58	59	59	59

The overwhelming sales of three thousand bales by the Messrs. Beecher, at auction, on the same day, were as follows:

	Gold.	Currency
Ordinary to good ordinary	45½	90
Good ordinary to low middling	49½	99
Barely middling to good middling	52½	52
Good Middlings	56	56

These rates are above the private sale prices, especially as the cotton is all Georgian and covers one half of the bales covered with double ropings and matting. It is evident that the Cotton is disposed of his whole stock if he can do so at anything like these rates, before John Bull recognizes over the capture of Lee and the rebellion.

New Orleans Market on the 4th.

Cotton—The market opened this morning with a fair demand at rather fuller prices which became more active on the receipt of dispatches from Baton Rouge with New York dates to the 29th, quoting middling at 60c, and the day advanced their pretensions to a corresponding extent. Before the sales were mostly before the news was generally known, and which, as far as reported, 212 bales, as follows: 15 bales barely low middling at 47½c; 20 low middling at 48c, 40 middling at 48c, and 6 at 49c. No prices, etc., not stated. There was very little offering, and at the close the principal list on sale was offered at 52c for good ordinary, which was quite above the views of buyers. In the transactions noticed, we were aware of but one in which both parties had the news, but the prices was withheld.

Sugar and Molasses—There is a pretty fair supply of both the Louisiana and Cuba product offering, and although sellers are very willing to make concessions, they cannot induce buyers to come forward, and we have not a sale to report to-day.

Chicago Iron Market.

April 13.

There was no important change in prices to-day, although prices were generally at a wider range, and on leading articles a little more favorable for buyers. We quote:

Common bar	6	@	6½	₱ lb
Refined iron	7½	@	8	"
Common sheet iron	8½	@	8½	"
Sheet iron, charcoal	9½	@	10	"
Sheet iron, Juniata	10½	@	11½	"
Norway nail rods	.....	@	13	"
Hoop steel, German	15	@	16	"
Hoop steel, cast	.....	@	22	"
Spring and tire steel, English	.....	@	20	"
Cast steel, ordinary sizes	.....	@	55	"
do do American	.....	@	33	"
Blister steel	.....	@	20	"
Russia, No. 1	.....	@	55	₱ lb
Russia, American, 1st quality	.....	@	55	"
do do 2d do	.....	@	28	"
do do 2d do	₱ bdl	@	25	"
do do 2d do	₱ sheet	@	24	"

FIRE ON SMITHFIELD STREET.—Last evening about half past six o'clock, a fire broke out in the furniture warerooom of Messrs. Falkner and Irwin, Smithfield street, near Fifth. The alarm was very easily given and the flames were promptly on the ground, but it was with considerable difficulty that the flames could be confined to the premises. Soon after the fire broke out in the second story, it communicated with the adjoining building, which was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $1,000. The firm is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LECTURE LAST EVENING.—Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee, delivered his lecture last evening, at Watkins Hall, which was largely attended, the principal portion of the audience being composed of ladies. The Colonel is an excellent speaker, and gave a graphic picture of the sufferings and trials which laid heavily upon the people of his native State during the present rebellion. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, and his audience to that noble charity added many dollars